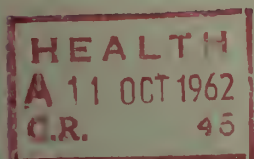


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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR
1961

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Chairman of Council :

Councillor MRS. P. E. MOSSES, J.P., M.Sc.

Vice Chairman of Council :

Councillor W. J. NEEDHAM

Members of Health Committee :

Councillor H. A. CARPENTER (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G. I. BENNETT

Councillor H. C. B. MACKEY, A.F.R.Ae.S.

Councillor W. J. NEEDHAM

Councillor H. J. WHITE

Councillor W. J. WOOLGER

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(With Qualifications)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC CLEANSING

H. L. SNOWDEN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke
Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of
Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C. J. McKAY (1.2.61.- 27.8.61.)

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland

A. G. BELL (From 2.10.61)

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

CHIEF CLERK

W. G. HOWE. (Inter D.M.A.)

CLERKS:

MISS J. M. CREBBIN

MRS. M. G. STONER.

GENERAL ASSISTANT

R. ENTICKNAP

RODENT OPERATOR

A. E. SCOTT

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel : Farnborough 1400

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1961, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Points of interest in the vital statistical figures are the increase in the estimated mid-year population, the slightly higher death and infant mortality rates, although the latter is still well below the national rate. The incidence of infectious diseases was greatly increased, accounted for almost wholly by an epidemic of measles early in the year. No case of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria was reported.

With little yearly variation in the statistical figures it is not easy to observe much change from one year to another, rather like watching the incoming tide's movement with no noticeable difference between each wave, though always hopeful of an imperceptible step forward. A census year however, such as 1961, is a useful landmark at which we can pause and survey progress over the past decade. Briefly, since 1951, there has been an increase in the population of Farnborough of some 17%, the birth and death rates have remained at much the same level, but there has been a fall in the infant mortality rate - an indication of the improvement in maternal and child care. Cases of tuberculosis have shown a reduction, (nationally the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen by 76% since 1951), at the same time much less tuberculosis is now seen amongst cattle at the town's slaughterhouse.

The past decade has seen, among other things, the introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis, the protection of 13-14 year old school children by B.C.G. vaccination, an increased interest in air pollution and radiation hazards and the acceptance by medical opinion that lung cancer is associated with cigarette smoking, although unfortunately the general public are not yet convinced of this relationship.

The general medical practitioners' work is usually regarded as almost entirely curative medicine and we are apt to overlook the contribution they make to preventive health in the routine immunisation of young children. In fact the family doctor is just as concerned as is the Health Department to ensure that the children under his care are fully protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Their help in this work is gratefully acknowledged.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COUTTS MILNE

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1961)	32,730
Population at Census 1961	31,437
Number of Dwelling Houses (at April 1962)	7,809
Rateable Value	£526,731
Rates in the £	20/4d.
Product of a Penny Rate	£2151. 6. 10

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population figure for 1961 is 32,730, showing an increase of 1,970 over the estimate for the previous year. The Preliminary Report on the 1961 census recorded that Farnborough's population on 23rd April, 1961 was 31,437 composed of 16,630 males and 14,807 females; the increased number of males presumably being accounted for by the presence of army camps in the urban district. This population figure shows an intercensal increase of 17.6% over the 1951 census and is almost double the population in 1931. The preliminary report also gives the number of private households and of private dwellings in the town, viz, 8,681 (an increase of 45% over the previous census figure) and 8,889 (58.7% increase) respectively.

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	348	330	678
Illegitimate	16	9	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	364	339	703
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)	21.48 (Standardised)
" " " " " "	21.48 (Crude)
National rate " " " "	17.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.5%

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	3	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births)	9.8
National still birth rate	18.7

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	351	333	684
Illegitimate	17	9	26
	<u>368</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>710</u>

Birth Rate

A scrutiny of the birth rates over the past decade shows that there has been a tendency to rise. The birthrate has remained consistently higher than the national rate; for the past two years it has been 21.5 compared with 19.2 for the quinquennium 1951-55 and 19.5 for 1956-60. Since 1955 the national birth rate has been rising said to be due to couples marrying earlier.

Deaths of infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

Comparability factor	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
	1.00	1.57

(This factor when applied to the local rate gives a figure which can be compared with the rates for other areas).

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	..	18.49
National rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	21.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
legitimate births	.. .. ..	18.49
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
illegitimate births	.. .. ..	Nil

Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

Deaths of infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

Neo Natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	7.11
National neo-natal rate	.. .. .	15.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under one week)	.. .. .	7.11
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined)	.. .. .	16.9
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	.. .. .	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. .. .	Nil

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	138	122	260
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)	.. .. .	.. .. .	12.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	.. .. .	.. .. .	7.9
National rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	.. .. .	12.0

The standardised death rate of 12.5 is a little higher than the national rate; accounted for by the Registrar General allotting a higher comparability factor than in previous years. Until 1960 the Farnborough death rate has remained within the limit of 10 to 12 per 1,000 of the population which the national rate reached in the decade 1920-30, having declined from 14.4 in the decade 1911-20. It is unlikely that there will be a further reduction until we begin to take seriously those preventable causes of death - accidents on the road and in the home and lung cancer, which as yet we look upon as normal occurrences.

Causes of Death :-

All Causes				Male	Female
				138	122
1.	Tuberculosis respiratory	.. ..	..	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis (other)	.. ..	..	1	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	.. ..	..	1	-
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	.. ..	..	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	.. ..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	.. ..	..	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	.. ..	..	5	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus			15	3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	.. ..	..	-	5
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	.. ..	..	-	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms			12	15
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	.. ..	..	1	1
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	..	-	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System			15	23
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	.. ..	..	29	19
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..		6	-
20.	Other Heart Disease	.. ..	..	12	11
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	.. ..	..	6	8
22.	Influenza	.. ..	..	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	..	1	6
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	..	7	5
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System			-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.. ..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea			-	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	.. ..	..	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	.. ..	..	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..		-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	.. ..	..	1	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases			9	12
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	.. ..	..	4	-
34.	All other Accidents	.. ..	..	8	1
35.	Suicide	.. ..	..	1	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War			-	-

The commonest causes of death as usual were diseases of the circulatory system, followed by cancers and then by vascular lesions affecting the nervous system. Lung cancer accounted for 18 deaths compared with 10 in 1960. In this connection a Medical Officer of Health has a duty to draw attention to the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health which gives evidence on the hazards of smoking, stating definitely that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease. General discouragement of smoking, particularly by young people is necessary. Some comments in an article in the British Medical Journal are worth quoting - "If smoking habits are to be changed, health education will need to be combined with some measure of public control. There is a strong case for curtailing tobacco advertisements. The law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children under 16 should be enforced (difficult to do when we have cigarette selling machines). Facilities for smoking in public transport might be reduced and smoking in theatres and cinemas forbidden. There is certainly no reason why the issue of cheap cigarettes to young Servicemen should continue".

SECTION B.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT.

District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post natal clinics, child welfare centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held monthly - normally on the third Monday of each month - ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

Health Education

Interest in health and disease has always existed but the advent of television seems to have greatly accentuated the appetite of the public for information on medical matters. The ever increasing importance of health education has been highlighted by being selected as the British Medical Association subject of the year 1961. The general consensus of opinion was that people should know as much as possible about health and how to receive it; they should have a sound basic knowledge of bodily functions, so that they can recognise the early signs of departure from the normal and seek advice from a doctor. Detailed knowledge of disease, it was generally agreed is not desirable. In this connection the formation of a Farnborough Medical Film Society by the late Dr. Bockett is to be welcomed, providing the right information in an interesting and authoritative way, by means of talks, films and discussions and reaching a wider audience than purely hospital and local authority staff.

* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utilecon ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Superintendent Driver at Aldershot. (Telephone Aldershot 22244).

* Child Welfare Centres

Doctor Attends

Cove	Each session	St. Christopher's Church Hall. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
Farnborough	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays only.	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.
Jubilee Hall	Each session	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road. (Nr. Railway Station) 1st & 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.
Fox Lane Estate	Each session	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. 1st & 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
Marlborough Lines	2nd & 4th Monday in each month	Every Monday at 2 p.m.
Pinehurst Welfare Centre	2nd & 4th Thursday in each month	Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers).

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnborough.	Held as required (Attendance by appointment only).
Dental Clinic, Cove Manor County Junior School.	Daily, Monday to Friday, all day. (Attendance by appointment only).

* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic Manor Park House, Aldershot.	Alternate Monday mornings. Every Friday - all day. (by appointment only).
-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnborough.	Held every Tuesday morning at 9.30 a.m. (except during school summer holidays). (No appointment necessary).
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* Speech Clinic

School Clinic, St. Georges Road East, Aldershot.	Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday all day. (By appointment only).
--------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Eye Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility, administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Every Thursday afternoon.
(By appointment only).

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility, and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee. This clinic is now held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic
Remedial Clinic

1st Tuesday morning in each month.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday and
Friday - All day.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patients and their families.

Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.

Monday	9.15 a.m. - Old patients; once a month BCG/Post BCG/ Bronchitic.
Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - Old patients
Thursday	9.15 a.m. - New patients 3.0 p.m. - Specials

Special Clinic

Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.

Males - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females - Mondays 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at
2 p.m. (By appointment only).

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital)
Farnham County Hospital)
(Physiotherapy Departments))

By appointment.

Family Planning Association.

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Attendance is by appointment only, and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clark, 69a, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

* Health Visitors

Area Served

Miss C.L.Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.,H.V. The Old Malt House, Hawley (Camberley 23959)	Farnborough North part.
Mrs. M.Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., 34, Brookhouse Road, Hazel Avenue Estate, Cove. (Farnborough 2446).	Pinehurst and Cove.
Miss E.O.Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., 2B Clayton Road, Fox Lane North Estate, Farnborough (Camberley 22610)	Farnborough Town Area.
Mrs. P.M.Halfacre, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V., Oakmead, Minley Road, Cove. (Farnborough 146)	South Farnborough & Marlborough Lines

* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district ;-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Evans	105, Highgate Lane	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99, Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett.	South Ward.
Male Nurse Mr.A.Broadest,	6, Kingsway, Aldershot.	Whole District.

* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year ;-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14 West Road	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Spivey	19 Stubbs Moor Road	Cove and Minley Estates.
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp.	North and South Wards.

Institutional Accommodation
Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss K.Wells. 38, Southampton Street, Farnborough.
(Tel: Farnborough 1594).

* Area Mental Welfare Officer

Mr. A.C.Wood, Manor Park House, Aldershot. (Aldershot 20395).

* Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Meehan has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough (Tel. Farnborough 1400).

* Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.

Four Registrations were operative during the year:

Miss S.M.Fenton, 54, Netley Street, Farnborough.

Mrs. G.V.Jefferis, 'Beeches', 141, Prospect Road, Farnborough.

Mrs. E.Fletcher, 'Monaco', 30, Manor Road, Farnborough.

Mrs. B.Linder, 'Litherland', Ashley Road, Farnborough.

A reference regarding the Nurseries and Childminders Regulation Act, 1948, is not out of place reminding those interested that registration is necessary if any person for gain looks after more than two children under the age of five.

* Training Centre

This centre is at St. Albans Institute, Lynchford Road, Farnborough, for the daily care of mentally handicapped persons within the Urban District and a wide surrounding area. It is envisaged that the centre will be moving to new accommodation in Church Lane East, Aldershot, sometime during 1962.

* Partially Deaf Children and Hard of Hearing Adults.

Farnborough has an interest in the County Council's progressive programme for the education of partially deaf children in that a unit for such children forms part of our newest school - Cove Manor Junior. The work of this unit was the subject of a particularly interesting article in the local press.

The Frimley and Camberley Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the hard of hearing meet at the Red Cross Hut (rear of Jubilee Hall) Farnborough Road on the last Thursday in the month at 7.30 p.m.. The Secretary is Mr. A.E.Scott, 'St. Ives', Chingford Avenue, Farnborough.

Chiropody

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at 2 - 5 p.m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

This service is available for anyone over 60 years of age. Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, Quarteracre, Church Road, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 1421).

Bed patients can be seen at home on production of a doctor's certificate.

* Services controlled or administered by the Hampshire County Council Health Department.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

Meteorological Statistics 1961

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Temperatures</u>		<u>Average Afternoon Humidity</u>
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>Fahrenheit</u>	
January	43.7	34.9	82%
February	50.2	41.4	71
March.. .. .	56.6	35.7	61
April.. .. .	57.7	44.1	73
May	61.2	44.1	63
June	69.6	49.5	63
July	70.7	52.5	63
August	69.6	53.1	71
September.. .. .	68.7	52.7	69
October	59.5	45.1	73
November	48.9	38.7	75
December	42.8	31.8	81

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>
January	88.1 mm	42.0 hrs
February	58.6	55.8
March.. .. .	1.9	175.4
April.. .. .	77.9	84.9
May	17.0	226.4
June	29.1	232.8
July	45.4	180.3
August	79.0	159.3
September.. .. .	70.1	134.9
October	66.0	117.6
November	43.5	63.1
December	85.1	56.3

This Meteorological Report is published by courtesy of the Meteorological Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General

In England and Wales the number of poliomyelitis notifications was double that in 1960, but even so, the total number was the smallest since the outbreak of 1947, with the exception of 1960. The maximum incidence occurred in the fortysecond week.

Notifications of scarlet fever and whooping cough were the lowest recorded but measles on the other hand had the highest number of notifications since the disease was made notifiable in 1939. Fortunately the mortality from measles is nothing like what it was in the previous century when in 1896 over 17,000 deaths were registered in England and Wales, the number of deaths started to fall by the end of the first World War and for the past 5-6 years have not exceeded 0.02 per 100 notifications.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Measles	953	46	434
Scarlet Fever	2	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	9	9	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	5	1
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	7
Dysentery	20	3	31
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	1	1
Erysipelas	2	-	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1

Measles

In Farnborough measles has a definite two year periodicity; in the odd years the annual number of notifications has ranged from 600 to 700 and in the even years has been from 9 to 66. In the year under review measles easily topped the list with the number of notifications. Cases started in November, 1960, reached a peak in the week ending 11th. February when 129 cases were reported and continued till May. In all, 953 cases were notified, 24 being in children under 1 year of age, 786 of the cases occurred during the first quarter of the year. No deaths occurred from the disease. The disease however can be a considerable educational handicap through school absence and undoubtedly added greatly to the family doctors' burden of work during the spring school term. A vaccine for measles has been developed but further work on it is needed as unfortunately the incidence of reactions following vaccinations has been high, the symptoms resembling those of the natural disease. Research is still needed on further weakening of the measles vaccine virus.

Whooping Cough

The low incidence of whooping cough notifications started in 1959, continued to be maintained. Only one case occurred in a child under 1 year of age.

Dysentery

Eighteen out of the twenty cases of Sonne' dysentery notified occurred during the second quarter of the year.

Notifiable Infectious Disease cases do not represent by any means the total sum of infectious illness. A typical example was an outbreak of upper respiratory infection in a Farnborough Junior School in December 1961, when out of a school population of 362, on one day 96 children were absent with symptoms mainly of fever and headache, confined in great part to 9 and 10 year old children who formed the choir for the school concert. Laboratory examination of nose and throat swabs and stool samples proved negative.

Tuberculosis

Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with ten cases in 1960.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is:-

Age	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	1	1	-	-
25-44 years	3	-	-	-
45-64 years	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-

Four cases were removed from the register and after allowing for transfers the total number remaining at the end of the year was :-

99 male and 65 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 male and 6 female non-pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

For the first time protection by B.C.G. was offered to children attending private schools as well as to those attending the County schools.

The work done during 1960 and 1961 in Farnborough is summarised in the following table:-

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
(a) Number of children offered vaccination.	388	1668
(b) Number of children accepting vaccination and tuberculin tested.	335 86% of 'a'	1446 86% of 'a'
(c) Number of children tuberculin positive	52 10% of 'b'	44 10% of 'b'
(d) Number of children vaccinated	269 69% of 'a'	1269 76% of 'a'

Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures.

The immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and of their vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox continued to be a major concern of the Health Department.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health writes that the experience of diphtheria in recent years cannot give rise to complacency. While the disease is no longer generally epidemic in the country, small localised outbreaks continue to occur. In 1960 sixteen cases occurred in five London boroughs and there should be no need to stress the relative proximity of Farnborough to London. Farnborough's immunisation state is reasonably good and every effort should be made to maintain a high level of immunisation.

The following table shows the number immunised during the year:-

Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Diph/Tetanus		Triple Antigen		Whooping Cough Only	
	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1	-	-	3	-	-	-	231	-	-	-
1-4 yrs	1	4	20	1	3	3	445	20	-	-
5-14 yrs	34	552	1	92	8	25	27	160	-	-
Totals	35	556	24	93	11	28	703	180	-	-

P = Primary
B = Booster

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year certain amendments were made by the Ministry of Health to the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme. As from 1st. January persons over 40 years of age who were not in any priority group could be vaccinated against polio by their own doctor with vaccine obtained through the pharmaceutical services. The risk of contracting polio declines with increasing age, so that local health authority arrangements continued to apply only to those under 40 and those without regard to age, who are exposed to a special risk of infection. In April the Ministry recommended that a reinforcing fourth dose of polio vaccine should be offered to school children under the age of twelve and during the school summer term these children were given this added protection.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme.

Group	Completed 2nd injs	Completed 3rd injs	Completed 4th injs
Children born in years 1943 - 1961	788	757	-
Young adults born in 1933 - 1942	159	226	-
Adults born in years 1920 - 1932	420	1308	-
All others (i.e. persons aged over 40 or age unknown.	204	445	-
Children school entry 5 - 12 years	-	-	3147
Totals	1571	2736	3147

Farnborough was fortunate in not having any case of the disease, although in other parts of the country, particularly Hull, Ipswich and Liverpool, serious outbreaks occurred. These appear to be in line with the experience in U.S.A. and Canada in 1958-59 where despite extensive programmes of vaccination the disease broke out in various towns, mainly in the persons who had not been fully protected. During the Hull outbreak oral polio vaccine was used for the first time in this country and proved to be the prelude to the general use of oral polio vaccine.

The switch over from Salk vaccine to oral vaccine does not mean that the former is now considered to be of little or less value. Salk vaccine offers considerable protection to the individual but only universal vaccination will prevent outbreaks.

This vaccine can and does reduce the incidence of polio but it does little to eliminate the polio viruses from the gastro-intestinal tract. Oral vaccine on the other hand not only produces immunity but also a resistance of the gut to infection, and when given on a mass scale can eliminate the polio viruses from the population. As a live oral vaccine it makes administration easier but presents problems of storage and distribution. The Ministry of Health announced in February, 1962 that live attenuated polio virus vaccine, as developed by Professor Sabin, is to be issued for routine vaccination against poliomyelitis for the same age groups as are now eligible for Salk vaccine.

An enormous amount of research has gone into finding an effective vaccine but the epidemiology of the disease in some respects remains obscure; on the one hand what initiates an outbreak, on the other why do we get sporadic cases? It is salutary to recall some of the theories of transmission which were being canvassed 50 years ago, ranging from - bathing in running water, consumption of foreign flour, consumption of sweetmeats infected by the housefly, exposure to heat, exposure to damp and cold, over exertion, school, vermin in the home, caught from lower animals, dust borne (cases having occurred along main road, the larger towns remaining free in consequence of better cleaning, and the use of water carts; the disease in its epidemic form appearing to have increased pari passu with the use of motor cars).

Vaccination against Smallpox

The state of primary vaccination in the town can only be considered as fair, a total of 382 babies under 12 months of age being vaccinated. There were 703 live births during the year so that the equivalent of 54.3% of the children born were vaccinated. This figure may be compared with that of 56% for the County of Hampshire and with a rate of 41.3% for England and Wales for the year 1960.

Reference should be made to the alarm created generally throughout the country when a number of secondary cases of smallpox occurred in January, 1962 in and around Bradford, the original cases having arrived by air from Karachi, resulting in an unprecedented rush to family doctors for vaccination. This outbreak highlighted the need for making every effort to have as many infants as possible successfully vaccinated. This of course, does not ensure continuing immunity but re-vaccination is always less liable to complications than is primary vaccination in adults. It can however be confidently stated that both primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in Farnborough were greatly boosted in the Spring of 1962.

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated.

Age at which vaccinated	Primary	Revaccination
Under 1 year	382	-
1 - 4 years	148	34
5 - 14 years	40	61
15 and over	56	161
TOTAL	626	256

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1961 and my 22nd as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

It has been a year of progress accompanied by its frustrations.

The Health Committee pressed forward with proposals to try and keep up with the needs of our rapidly developing district. It is anticipated that the Council will soon be given the go ahead with our much needed improved sewage disposal scheme. The construction of a sewer in Sandy Lane enabled houses in that road to be provided with modern sanitation and amenities and generally improved the conditions, although the position will not be satisfactory until all the remaining parts of that area have been sewered. We are modernising our fleet of refuse collection vehicles to be able to cope with all the demands now being made upon them. The latest vehicle delivered is provided with self closing doors to enable loading to be as dustless as possible. Vehicles are being fitted with compression units to deal with the increasing bulk of refuse and one vehicle will be able to lift large containers when these are introduced. A Fork Lift Truck is to be purchased to enable the stacking and loading of paper bales to be carried out more expeditiously and it was decided to make a start with the paper sack system of refuse storage.

The Annual Cleansing Returns issued by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government show that again we had the highest income from salvage of any Urban District in the country with a similar population.

It was frustrating to find that when a modern and efficient plant was installed at the Salvage Works and we were thus able to handle whatever quantity of paper we could collect, we entered a period of recession in the Paper Industry and supplies to the Mills had to be restricted. Money was allocated to erect garages to centralise the housing of our vehicles and enable all of them to be kept under cover and so effect economies in running and maintenance, but we were unable to proceed with their erection.

We continued to have difficulty in obtaining staff. The vacant position of Additional Public Health Inspector was eventually filled, but only for six months and the post again became vacant. In October it was filled by the Appointment of Mr. A. G. Bell. The Council decided to fill the vacant post of General Assistant by a qualified Public Health Inspector when this could be done.

We continued to train Army Personnel as Public Health Inspectors. Three men have now received training and all have qualified. All were excellent men.

What of the future? There is a great deal to be done. I want to see every house in Farnborough provided with the necessary amenities for decent living. In every house there should be the so-called standard amenities of bath, wash basin, a conveniently accessible water closet, hot water supply and satisfactory arrangements for storing food. No housewife ought to be expected to bring up a family without these. No doubt there are houses without these facilities which are occupied by more than one family. I believe that only a properly organised and concerted drive will make any real progress in improving this state of affairs. I believe it could be done.

With the powers now provided by the new Housing Legislation, we are better equipped to deal with the difficult problem of 'houses in multiple occupation'.

As soon as we can we ought to provide main drainage to those parts of the area not yet sewered and which were added to the Urban District in 1953.

It is evident that the Government are determined to clean the air of the country, and although attention is being concentrated on the so-called black areas, an increasing number of Local Authorities outside those areas are actively engaged in the work. Perhaps it is a pity that with all the development that is taking place in Farnborough, we have not taken the opportunity to create smoke control areas. Before very long I expect the black areas will be cleaner than the white ones.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support I have received in carrying out my duties, to Dr. J. Coutts Milne, the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice and to my fellow Officers, and to the staff and work people of the Department for their loyalty and work during the year. In view of the difficulties that only too often occur in industry generally, I am thankful for the way in which the outside staff have carried out their hard work in fair weather and foul to maintain a service which, if interrupted for only a short time, would not only cause serious inconvenience, but be a danger to the health of the community.

I am Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid Wessex Water Co. There were no changes in the water supply arrangements, which continued to be satisfactory and liaison was maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands and at Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

Treatment

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and filtration before being pumped into supply.

The water from the various chalk wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District. Sampling by the Department showed that this standard was maintained.

The water from all sources is practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters has shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

Conditions of Supply Generally

A supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains to the house taps. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

We still have one house remaining in the centre of Farnborough where water is obtained from a well and a lady of 93 elects to draw water by means of bucket and windlass rather than from a tap over the sink. This is a reminder of the days when houses in Farnborough had their own wells, usually situated at the rear entrance of the house. When main water supply was connected, the wells were put out of use and covered over, sometimes in a not very safe and secure way. In course of time, they were forgotten, and some became a source of danger. As the wells were discovered they were usually filled in. My own view is that it would be better to make them safe but retain the wells so that they are available as an emergency source of water supply in the case of necessity.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid Wessex Water Company for information contained in this section of my report.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The two sewage disposal works at South Farnborough and Cove continued in use but the Council submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, for loan approval, an amended scheme for the concentration of its sewage disposal works on one site.

Further progress was made in providing main sewerage to the small unsewered sections of the Urban District. A sewer was constructed for the greater part of Sandy Lane. This will enable 32 houses formerly draining into cesspools to be connected to the main sewerage system. There now remains in this area, Coldharbour Lane 19 properties, Chapel Lane 10 properties and a portion of Sandy Lane with 10 properties which are without main drainage, a situation which I hope will soon be remedied as they are now situated in the middle of a built up area and surrounded by properties provided with main sewerage.

During the year 26 houses were connected to main sewers and 25 cesspools or septic tanks abolished. They were situated as follows:-

Fernhill Road	-	8
Rowans Close	-	1
Chapel Lane	-	2
Sandy Lane	-	15

We continue to have drainage trouble from the extensive piggeries at Southwood Farm, although conditions were improved by the end of the year. Tanks have been constructed to receive the drainage. These have to be continuously emptied to avoid overflow and so long as the position exists whereby all drainage and most surface water which falls on the premises and discharges into the effluent tanks has to be pumped out and disposed of, it is a potential source of trouble.

The supervision of drainage work to new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and drainage involving new and reconstruction work to existing buildings by your Public Health Department. New drains and fittings constructed are subjected to water or smoke tests before they are approved.

The following table gives details of the properties which are not connected to the main sewerage system and the type of sanitary accommodation provided:-

TABLE I

No. of Properties Ward	Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation		
	Septic Tank	Cess-pool.	No proper Drainage	W.Cs	Pail or Chemical Closets	Waste Water Closets
North 21	5	8	2	12	3	6
West 78	17	48	14	40	38	-
South 8	-	8	-	8	-	-
Total 107	22	64	16	60	41	6

3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the River Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams together with the Marrow Brook are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. We continued to give constant attention to prevent sulphur pollution of the Marrow Brook from the controlled refuse tip at Pinehurst.

Following trouble experienced from flooding caused by the blocking or diversion of ditches and watercourses, the Health Committee requested the Works, Highways & Lighting and the Town Planning Committees to give special attention to this aspect when dealing with plans for estate development to ensure that natural drainage of land is preserved so far as possible or that adequate alternative means of drainage is provided.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in the drainage and sewerage section of my report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh water closets, in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers. Pail or chemical closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in this table.

Pail and similar types of sanitary conveniences are being reduced as we provide main sewerage facilities to our few remaining unsewered parts. Six pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets. Those that remain are in situations where sewers have not yet been provided or cannot be provided.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	<u>Washing Facilities</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.Cs.</u>	<u>W.Cs.</u>	
Lynchford Road (Artillery Road)	6 stalls	1	-	No
High Street - Camp Road	6 stalls	2	4	Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Road)	4 stalls	1	3	Yes
Clock House	2 stalls	1	2	No
Cove Green	2 stalls	1	2	No
Queensmead	6 stalls	2	4	Yes

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's Recreation Grounds.

New public conveniences for men were completed in Queens Road and the temporary buildings in Lynchford Road were removed. The future of the Public Conveniences at the end of Artillery Road was considered by the Health Committee, chiefly as a result of the damage to which these buildings are so prone. The structure had become defective and dangerous, and it was closed for a trial period. At the end of this period it was decided that the building should be demolished. The temporary conveniences at the Clock House are still in use.

Cleaning and maintenance of the conveniences is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

We continued to give the same service for refuse and salvage collection, namely:-

- (a) Dustbin refuse collection once per week.
- (b) General salvage collected once per week.
- (c) Kitchen Waste collected twice per week in most areas.

The Foreman of this service, Mr. F. H. Moseley, who has been with the department for 48 years, the longest serving employee of the Council, had a rather long period of serious illness and it was considered advisable that he should be relieved of some of his extensive work and responsibility. The Committee decided to appoint a Supervisor for the collection of refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage, while Mr. Moseley retained control of refuse disposal.

Refuse Collection

In view of the proposals to erect high flats which would involve the use of large capacity containers, a new vehicle was adapted to lift these. Although no progress was made with the erection of the flats, consideration is being given to the use of large containers at special premises. There are however problems associated with their use, particularly their cleaning, about which I want to be satisfied before adopting the system.

The refuse continued to increase in bulk, chiefly as a result of the greater use of wrapping materials, especially plastics.

The bonus scheme for refuse collection employees prepared and agreed by the Council and the Trade Union was introduced but only accepted by one collection team. This was disappointing and unsatisfactory after all the work that was put into it, and is not serving the purpose intended. To be effective it must apply throughout the service.

The Council agreed to adopt the paper sack system of refuse storage at new estates, provided the developers supplied the required holders.

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tipping and Land Reclamation

All refuse from the Urban District is dealt with at the controlled tip situated on War Department land at Pinehurst, a convenient site situated nearly in the centre of the district. This site of about nine acres on which tipping was started in 1950 was completed by the end of 1961. We commenced tipping on an adjacent area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Agreement has been reached to use a further 4 acres which are adjacent and in the ownership of the Ministry of Aviation. This land will only last for about four years and we must either obtain additional land for the purpose or make other arrangements, either by tipping elsewhere or by providing another system of refuse disposal, although no method will entirely dispense with tipping.

In my opinion, refuse disposal can no longer be regarded as a service which must necessarily be done by each Local Authority within its own area. There are authorities with unlimited tipping space, whilst not far away there may be districts without any tipping space at all. In my view the only answer is for local authorities to get together and pool their resources in this matter. Land in this area is becoming so scarce that unless the land resources in the whole area are planned for this work, Local Authorities will find themselves in the position of preparing schemes without sufficient consideration being given to the area as a whole and this may be both uneconomic and unsatisfactory.

The amount of refuse brought to the tip was 4,977 consignments or loads with an estimated tonnage of 10,347.

The arrangement whereby refuse from the War Department premises was brought to the Council's controlled tip was discontinued and the War Department reopened their own tip situated on the War Department land in South Farnborough.

This is a reversal of policy and in my opinion an unwise and retrograde step. The fewer refuse tips there are in a district the better and the more effectively can they be controlled. Up to 1952 the War Department authorities disposed of their own refuse in Farnborough and operated three tips. All were uncontrolled refuse dumps of the worst type and a constant source of nuisance. It took us a long time to get these tips closed down and reach an agreement whereby the War Department refuse was brought to the Council's controlled tip.

Salvage

Our Salvage Organisation continued to operate satisfactorily and produced 1,205 tons of salvage, which was sold for the sum of £8,950. This was equivalent to approximately 2.7cwts. and an income of approximately £1 for each property in the district.

Since the start of the organisation in 1940, 21,269 tons of material have been sold for the sum of £120,848. This is summarised in Table II.

At the end of the year we entered another period when salvage and in particular waste paper, was difficult to market. Although we have a contract with the Board Mills, we agreed with other Local Authorities who are under contract with the Mills, to send a reduced amount until the position again became stable. The amount of waste paper salvaged and sold again increased and was 33 tons more than the previous year. This figure will be substantially reduced during the coming year.

The Salvage Stewards' scheme continued to operate except in new areas where the salvage is collected at the same time as the dustbins or a separate collection is made.

Kitchen Waste Collection Service

This service was operated on the same lines, but we are planning to change to a weekly collection from households with a twice or more weekly collection from food premises.

We continued to supply the material to the concentrator plant of Messrs. National By-Products and the amount collected was 382 tons.

3,070 household containers are on issue to householders and 92 bins are in use at shops, cafes and similar premises.

Employees

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department consists of 32 work people, comprising Supervisor, Refuse Disposal Foreman, Assistant Foreman (Salvage Works), Driver/Mechanic, 9 Drivers and 19 men and youths. Notwithstanding the introduction of a five day week, it was still difficult to recruit and keep men for refuse collection. Fortunately we have our nucleus of regular men who have been with us for many years. As I have mentioned before, men either like the work or they do not. Those who like it stay with us and those who do not soon leave. It is interesting to find that men who have been on the work for some time, may leave for different employment, but they often return.

TABLE II
THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS
IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH 1962

MATERIALS	YEAR ENDED 31/3/62		YEAR ENDED 31/3/61		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/62	
	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste	382	1,813	384	1,826	8,175	24,342
Paper	761	6,490	728	5,813	8,825	68,914
Metals	38	252	78	565	2,889	9,733
Textiles	24	383	26	516	550	12,788
Glass	-	-	-	-	649	2,665
Bones	-	-	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous	-	12	1	32	69	603
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,205	8,950	1,217	8,752	21,269	120,848

Sickness

The amount of sickness amongst the work people was higher than last year, 340 days as against 286. This represents a loss of working days of 4.3%. It was however mainly due to the long periods of illness of five of our employees which amounted to 210 days. 12 men had periods of sickness, the remainder of our establishment of 32 men had none.

Provision of Dustbins

In order to encourage their use, dustbins of British Standard Specification are sold by the Department at cost price to householders and owners and 78 were sold. We are now only supplying dustbins with rubber lids in the interest of Noise Abatement.

115 informal and one formal notice requiring the provision of dustbins were served and 121 complied with. Three bins were supplied in default of non compliance with a formal notice.

Trade Refuse

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. Where only a limited amount of trade refuse is made, a charge of 6s. 6d. per bin per quarter for a once weekly collection is being maintained. This charge was adopted many years ago and has not been altered, but at premises making greater quantities, a charge is made based upon quantity and the time taken to remove and dispose of it.

66 traders are paying for the collection of trade refuse which produced an income of £737 for its collection and disposal, an increase of £228 on last year.

Plant and Equipment

During the year we installed new paper sorting and baling machinery comprised of a sorting screen, elevator and a continuous baling press together with a dust extraction plant. This machinery will enable us to deal with any quantity of paper which we are likely to have. It was also decided to purchase an electric fork lift truck in order to stack bales in the Depot and load them onto lorries more expeditiously.

The tin baler gave satisfactory service.

When the new baling machinery was installed, alterations had to be carried out inside the buildings and a system of overhead heating by electricity was provided and took the place of the coke fired boiler. The lighting was also improved.

Vehicles

One new Shelvoke & Drewry freighter was delivered and put into use. It was equipped with a power press which was an advantage with the increasing bulk and nature of the refuse and it was adapted to lift large refuse containers. A 5cwt. Ford Van was obtained for the use of the Supervisor. A new salvage trailer was also purchased.

Details of vehicles and machines in operation were as follows:-

<u>Vehicle No.</u>	<u>Make and Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year put into Service</u>
6	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (diesel)	1961
2	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (diesel)	1958
	1 International Drott Tracked Shovel (diesel)	1957
7	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freighter 12 cubic yards capacity (diesel)	1956
4	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1953
3	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1951
	1 Mercury Truck Side Loading 3 cubic yards capacity	1950 - Replaced on the Kitchen Waste Round by Freighter No. 7
5	1 Shelvoke & Drewry Rear Loading Moving Floor	1948
1	1 Dennis Vehicle Side Loading 10 cubic yards capacity	1945

Each vehicle receives regular cleaning and maintenance. Repair work is carried out by the Departmental Mechanic. Two of the Fore and Aft freighters were repainted and lettered.

Garaging of Vehicles

We were not able to proceed with the erection of garages and our fleet is still dispersed and some vehicles have to remain in the open exposing them to damage and starting difficulties in winter.

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The Public Cleansing and Costing Return for the financial year ended 31st March 1962, required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was completed by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector and forwarded, and is summarised in Table III.

Our costs continued to compare very favourably with other Local Authorities, particularly adjacent Authorities of similar type and we provided a comprehensive system of refuse and salvage collection and disposal at a cost of approximately 2d. per head of the population each week.

TABLE III

Collection and Disposal of House and
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March 1962

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£	%
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u> GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
(1) Labour	8,525	3,669	12,194	46.9
(2) Transport	9,163	827	9,990	38.5
(3) Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings	1,688	1,836	3,524	13.6
(4) Other Items	243	15	258	1.0
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	19,619	6,347	25,966	100
GROSS INCOME	2,237	7,875	10,112	-
NET COST OR <u>INCOME</u>	17,382	1,528CR	15,854	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only.	18 4	7 1	25 5	-
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	19 9	4	20 1	-
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton or <u>income</u>	37 5	3 4C	34 1	-
	£	£	£	
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 population	531	47CR	484	-
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 premises	1,935	170CR	1,765	-

Additional financial details are as follows:-

Gross Cost of Service	£25,966
Income	10,112
Net Cost of Service	15,854
Net Cost per head of population	9/9
Net Cost per house or premises	£1 15s. 3½d.
Rate Poundage:-	
Net Cost - equivalent rate in the £.	7.37d.
% of above to total rates in the £.	3.18%

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections carried out by the staff together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about are summarised in Appendix B on page 44. They do not include inspections carried out by supplementary full time Public Health Inspectors engaged in supervisory work during the Farnborough Air Display, nor do they include visits and salvage duties by lay staff engaged specially for this work. 407 complaints were received. All were investigated and action taken as required.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work under this heading has consisted of keeping under observation the factory chimneys, most of which are oil fired, and dealing with smoke nuisances which arise from the burning of waste in the open air. The most important instance was the burning of drums which have contained bitumen and which has been a source of trouble for many years. This nuisance has been overcome by adopting a process and a machine in which the drums are cleaned by chains and chemicals. Burning has thereby been discontinued.

Two factory chimneys were approved as to height and one boiler plant approved.

The main source of air pollution in the district is domestic. No recording of pollution is carried out, the nearest being our neighbours at Frimley and Camberley, who make regular recordings.

No steps have been taken to form a smoke control area, but a Byelaw is in force requiring that any installation in new buildings of appliances for heating or cooking shall be designed to burn the smokeless fuels. This is also a condition when making Improvement Grants.

The Council are members of the National Clean Air Society and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant. The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is a bathing pool at a private school in the area, and also, in course of construction, an open air swimming bath at the Fernhill Junior School. The work of construction is being carried out by parents and the filtration and chlorination plant is to be provided by the Education Authority.

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

An officer is employed for rodent control work, and he also carries out insect pest control work in conjunction with other members of the department.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table:-

Number of Properties inspected	746
Number of Premises found to be infested.. .. .	270
Number of Dwellinghouses treated	202
Number of Business, Agricultural etc., Premises treated	56
Total number of visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting).. .. .	2,590

Rodent infestation in the district is well under control and regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the actual cost of the work.

By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises, on contracts covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £197 13s. 10d.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Rodent Control Committee, which comprises seven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military district and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(i) Prevention of Damage
by Pests Act, 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

The sewerage system was kept under observation and was treated in the Spring and the Autumn. I think the position regarding rat infestation in our sewers can be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) Insect Pests

The calls upon this service continued to be heavy and we were requested to deal with a large variety of pests as the list below shows.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, 223 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following pests:-

Cockroaches	Ants	Woolly Bears	Birds
Foxes	Bedbugs	Mosquitoes	Moles
Bees	Squirrels	Flies	Bats
Wasps	Fleas	Wood Boring Beetles	Badgers
			Crickets

Requests are often received to deal with squirrels, moles, foxes and even badgers. We usually give advice, but only in special cases do we go further than this. Such cases are squirrels entering roofs where eight visits were made to drive them out by means of repellents and advice given on proofing. Suitable traps may also be hired from the Department. The gassing of fox earths is sometimes carried out when their whereabouts are known and if they are a source of trouble. There was considerably less trouble from both wasps and flies. 26 wasps' nests were destroyed involving 75 visits. At one stage, trouble was experienced from what were stated to be wild bees which occurred in large numbers around houses.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches, and watercourses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment carried out when required.

No houses were found to be infested with bedbugs although two suspected cases were investigated.

(i) Timber Boring Beetles

Householders, particularly owner occupiers, seem to be more aware of the damage caused by these insects and the need to control them. Assistance is given by the Department to keep this pest under control, but we do not undertake treatment.

No cases of infestation by the House Longhorn beetle were discovered or reported. Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticides as required by the special building Byelaw which is operative in the district.

11. DISINFECTION WORK

One property totalling 5 rooms was disinfected.

12. CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year steps were taken to effect compliance with the Caravan Sites Control of Development Act, 1960.

The demand for residential sites is as great as ever and I am informed that there has been a constant waiting list of people for the Hawley Lane site. This site for 78 vans has been operated satisfactorily.

In addition, five sites for single caravans have been licenced. All have been or are being brought up to the required standard.

A schedule of conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and site operators, was used in conjunction with all site licences which we issued. This Committee has remained in being and has met on several occasions to consider problems which have arisen in the County. Your Chief Public Health Inspector was a member of the Committee and its Chairman.

In addition to licenced sites there are three used by showmen as winter quarters. Each has a residential caravan which remains on the site all the year round and is licenced for this purpose. Owners of all three sites have been requested to carry out improvements and these are in hand.

One applicant who had been granted a licence under the Public Health Act 1936, whilst he built a house on the site, had not done so and was not given further planning permission. The person appealed but this had not been dealt with by the end of the year. Four other caravans were placed on a wet unsatisfactory site. The occupants of three of them who were all members of the same family or were related, were given the tenancy of a Council house. The other van left the site.

13. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(a) Factories

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises, there are two large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other on the manufacture of cosmetics. There is also in the course of construction, large premises for the preparation and distribution of food. The remaining factories which number 89 are smaller premises. Details of the trades carried on are given below:-

Cabinet making and upholstery	Dental mechanic
Cycle and motor repairs	Baking
Sausage making	Engineering
Food Preparation	Renovation of shock absorbers
Radio and electrical repairs	Tailoring
Scrap metal and salvage	Welding and sheet metal work
Building	Watch and clock making
Joinery	Film developing
Clothes dry-cleaning	Scientific instrument making
Motor repairs	Refrigerator repairs
Water treatment apparatus	Saw-mill-woodworking
Boot and shoe repairs	Letter press printing and newspaper fudging
Printing	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping
General masonry	Laundering
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums	Tile slabbing
Manufacture of cosmetics	Cellulose spraying
Furrier	Electrical engineering
Pottery decorating and glazing	Repair of gas appliances
Excavation of gravel	Fibre glass products
Lattice work	Manufacture of Electrical Heaters
Wrought iron work	

(b) Outworkers.

Names and addresses of four outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions, and this was found to be so in each case.

(c) Shops

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to health and welfare are administered by the Department whilst those relating

to hours of closing by the officers of the County Council.

The development of the shopping centre at Queensmead continued. A terrace of new shops was completed on the Oak Farm estate and a further six shops were commenced in Fernhill Road.

Along with this new development there was a deterioration in the shopping facilities in South Farnborough where a number of shops were closed. The future of this area is under consideration by the Council.

Difficulties are being encountered in Queensmead. Most of the shops when constructed were provided with the minimum requirements of washing and sanitary accommodation. Cases are occurring where these subsequently prove to be inadequate. All the difficulties associated with shortage of space to provide extra facilities then occur.

14. PET ANIMALS

Three shops were licenced for the sale of pet animals. These were kept under supervision and were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

15. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases. They were taken under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. All were successful, the defendants pleading guilty in each case. Details are included in the section on Food Hygiene, page 41.

16. SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION, 1961

We again carried out the necessary public health work associated with the Exhibition. This included the inspection of the preparation, storage and sale of food arrangements, the collection and disposal of refuse, the supervision of sanitation, insect and vermin control, and numerous other matters. Whilst we obtained satisfactory co-operation from the Society and the principal caterers, it would be helpful if we could have more consultation before the event. Apart from the principal caterers, we do not know who all the other caterers will be and we are thus not able to make our requirements known to them before the exhibition commences. It may of course be said that all should know the law and therefore our requirements, but in practice it does not work out quite like this. Conditions in the kitchens of the private pavilions vary enormously. Some are excellent, others have the minimum of facilities and are not always satisfactory.

The facilities provided by the Society have improved each year, particularly with regard to extensions of main drainage to food preparation buildings and to the toilet facilities. This reduced the number of drainage pits which have to be dug and kept emptied by cesspool and gully emptying vehicles.

Two of the public health inspectors who have assisted in previous years were again available. The place of the third, who had gone abroad, was taken by a public health inspector from Manchester. To have the assistance of these officers was particularly useful as they are by now acquainted with the duties and known to many of the people with whom they have to deal.

17. NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints about noise were received, but they were all of a type which one could describe as domestic and related to noisy radios, rattle of dustbin lids, barking dogs and noise from customers leaving social establishments. I think one must take a firm stand with these. Only too often do I find that the complaint has not been mentioned or discussed with the offending neighbour in order to give them an opportunity to abate it. This is not the way to create good and neighbourly relations and I ask that in these cases, they must first approach the neighbours and persons concerned before the Department intervenes.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Provision of new houses

The demand for new houses continued to be as great as ever, but house building did receive a check with the discontinuance of loans by the Council, and the number of houses built by private enterprise fell below the number built in 1960.

The Housing Manager informs me that the Council had a waiting list of 486 applications at the end of the year, 29 more than the number was at the end of 1960. Applicants must have a residential qualification of five years.

Provision of houses since the war

	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total</u>
Permanent houses provided by the Council	Nil	100 temporary 1785 permanent
Houses erected by private enterprise	376	2058
	<u>376</u>	<u>3943</u>

Inspection and the Repair of Houses

It was not possible to carry out the routine inspection of houses under the Housing Acts to ascertain their condition and inspection had to be confined to complaints and the Unfit Housing Programme.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received.

The Unfit Housing Programme

We carried on with the following up work of the unfit housing programme, adding such houses as were found to be necessary. Three individual unfit houses were demolished, and three were reconditioned and modernised and removed from

the programme. The position is as follows:-

Number of houses originally in the Programme ..	70
Since added	38
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>

These have been dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Up to 1961</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Demolished	50	3	53
(2) Closed wholly or in part	9	-	9
(3) Undertakings accepted			
(a) That the premises will not be used for human habitation	3	-	3
(b) That the premises will be brought up to the required standard	33	-	33
(4) Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked	21	3	24
(5) Awaiting demolition	-	-	7
(6) Awaiting or in the course of re-conditioning	-	-	18
(7) Houses still to be dealt with	-	-	5

None of the houses dealt with were contested in Court or by official enquiry.

Modernising houses with the aid of Improvement Grants

Sixty two applications were received of which thirty eight were approved during the year.

Only nine were from owners to improve tenanted houses.

At this rate of progress it will be a long time before all the houses in Farnborough, especially the tenanted ones have the amenities which ought to be available for every family. The Council have set an example by modernising those of their older houses which were without all the standard conditions. As I mentioned last year, it is my opinion that what is required is an intensive drive from the Department and each owner and tenant approached and the scheme explained. Before we can do this, we should need to carry out a survey to find out which houses are without the standard amenities. I think this is something we shall have to do as soon as we can. The following figures show the progress of the scheme during the year:-

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Applications for Grants		
pending and brought forward from 1960	10	4
Received during the year	37	25
Approved	25	13
Withdrawn	7	6
Refused	1	4
Pending at end of year	14	6
Amount paid in Grants	£2,294 6s. 2d.	£1,845 16s. 3d.

Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year, there was one case of overcrowding on the register. This was abated, but a further two cases were added, one in a caravan, and both were outstanding at the end of the year. Thirty two persons were involved in these three cases.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This is one of the principal duties of the Department and includes the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouses, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, and the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold under clean and hygienic conditions. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken for bacteriological examination. To be complete it should also include the education of the food handlers in food hygiene, but to do this effectively is most difficult in practice.

The work is described under its different headings.

Milk Supply

There are 28 distributors of milk on the register and supervision of the premises and the milk supply was maintained. All milk sold in the Farnborough district is designated, being either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Council are Agents for the County Council for the licencing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960 and the following licences were issued:-

Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	17
Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Pasteurised Milk	16
Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Sterilised Milk	22

Milk Sampling

During the year 68 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. One failed to reach the required standard. Details are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	25	25	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised Milk)	18	17	1
T.T. (Past) Channel Islands.	20	20	-
Sterilised Milk	5	5	-
TOTAL	68	67	1

Ice cream

We have 92 premises registered for the sale and one for the manufacture of ice cream. The ice cream manufacturer operated the cold mix method which was satisfactory.

During the year there was a proposal by an ice cream company to install automatic vending machines at garages in the area. We considered that the introduction of these machines at garages and filling stations gave grounds for disquiet as they are hardly the places where food machines are likely to be given proper attention. The particular application was withdrawn but I had consultation with the firm and the Food Hygiene Officer of the Ministry of Health. It was agreed that in future there would be a consultation with the Public Health Inspectors of the district where it was proposed to install these machines and the firm would be guided by their advice as to which garages were suitable for their installation. It was also agreed that the firm themselves would take the responsibility for the maintenance and cleaning of the machines. They also agreed that sales would be limited to heavy foiled and wrapped products.

Meat and Other Foods Slaughterhouses

The use of the Slaughterhouse at Oak Farm was discontinued early in the year and since then the Peabody Road Slaughterhouse has been the only one in use. At these premises, which were brought up to the required structural standard, slaughtering is carried on most days of the week.

Meat Inspection

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down in Memo 3 'Meat'. 430 visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. 5,835 animals were examined and 100% of meat inspection was maintained.

Incidence of Tuberculosis

There was a further decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in cows and only two cases were found. This is .22% of the cows slaughtered, compared with 34% in 1954.

Cysticercus Bovis

All cattle are inspected for the presence of this parasite and Table V gives details of its incidence in the Farnborough Slaughterhouse. As a contrast to the decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis, the number of cases of cysticercus bovis increased by two. Nine carcasses were found to be affected compared with seven in 1960. These carcasses either have to be condemned or subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F., or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. We have no refrigeration facilities to deal with carcasses in Farnborough and they are sent elsewhere. They are labelled and the Public Health Inspector of the area where they are taken for refrigeration is notified.

TABLE V

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis found
in the Farnborough Slaughterhouse

Year	Number Infested		Percentage of Cattle Infected	Location of Cysts			
	Bullocks Heifers	Cows		Heads	Hearts	Skirt	Tongue
Total for previous six years	29	17	.533	23	25	-	1
1960	4	3	0.5	5	2	-	-
1961	6	3	0.57	6	3	-	1

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcases and offal found to be unfit for consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertilizer. A certificate is issued for all meat condemned.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food preparing premises.

45 tins of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables

193 lbs. of meat products

14 lbs. of fish

The food was collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

Bakehouses

Four bakehouses are in use. All are comparatively small premises and none are of modern construction. Bread is baked in three of them, but most of our bread is brought into our district from large bakeries situated in other areas. Desirable as it is that bread should be wrapped, there are still a lot of people who prefer a crisp, crusty loaf.

Food Hygiene

During the year 843 visits were paid to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. These include catering establishments, canteens, bakeries, licenced premises, meat, fish, grocery and other retail shops. Once again the work was curtailed by changes and shortage of staff. The structural standard of the premises continued to improve which is satisfactory, but I would not claim the same rate of improvement in the knowledge and habits of personnel engaged in the trade, so far as food hygiene is concerned.

TABLE VI
Table Showing Animals Inspected and
Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	672	886	124	2,244	1,909
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	2	3	2	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	142	368	-	97	478
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi.	21.11	41.76	4.03	4.41	25.35
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	2	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.15	0.22	-	-	0.42
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	3	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	6	3	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to :-

5 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.

Customers could help if they were more ready to complain when they see dirty conditions or bad personal habits and not give their custom to those premises.

To illustrate the need for care in the cleanliness of equipment, we carried out as far as we were able, the examination and swabbing of knives and equipment used in meat shops and in particular, spiked labels, although the use of these is discouraged. The results obtained show the need for greater care in the cleaning of this equipment. The following table is an indication of the results obtained.

Colony Counts per swab	No. of Samples	Comments
Under 2,500	14	Satisfactory
2,500 to 1,000,000	14	Not satisfactory
1,000,000 to 10,000,000	17	Not satisfactory
Over 10,000,000	6	Not satisfactory

The Food Hygiene Guild was not active during the year.

Complaints of Foreign Bodies and Substances in Food or Food Containers

Complaints of this type are regular and cover a wide variety of foods. To find out the cause and to prevent a recurrence involves considerable consultation with all parties concerned with its manufacture and sale. It often involves inquiry being made in the country of origin.

The following are examples:-

1. Dirty and cracked milk bottle
2. Mould in a bottle of milk
3. Dirt in a loaf of bread
4. Label in a loaf of bread
5. Rat excrement in a loaf of bread
6. Flies in cheese
7. Insects in a can of fruit
8. Mouldy chocolate cake
9. Drug store beetles in cereals
10. Mould in a tin of meat
11. Grease in a packet of tea
12. Stone in a cake

Legal proceedings were taken in the three cases listed below. All the other cases were thoroughly investigated and warning letters sent by the Clerk of the Council.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1. Label in a loaf of bread	Pleaded guilty - Fined £5
2. Mould and residue in a bottle of milk	Pleaded guilty - Fined £10 & Costs
3. Rat excreta in a loaf of bread	Pleaded guilty - Fined £10 & Costs

Number and Types of Food Trades
and premises in the District

Number of premises	242
Number of food trades carried out in these premises:-	
Milk Shops & Distributors	28
Ice Cream	93
Baking	4
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	25
Butchers	20
Premises registered under Section 16 of the Shops Act 1955 for the manufacture of meat pies, cooked meats and sausages	28
Wet Fish	6
Fried Fish	4
Clubs and Licenced Premises	25
Grocery	68
Greengrocery	56
Confectionery	58
Distribution Depot for cooked food	1
	<hr/>
	416
	<hr/>

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J. S. Preston has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending the 31st March, 1962:-

1. "I beg to report that during the year ended the 31st March, 1962, 48 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

2. Milk Samples

Of a total of 31 milk samples, including four of Channel Islands variety, only one was unsatisfactory and this affected an informal check of a pint carton of milk found to be slightly deficient of fat, which was being sold at a retail shop. Official samples were subsequently obtained from the supplier and these were all satisfactory.

3. Miscellaneous Samples

Seventeen samples of various articles other than milk were submitted for analysis and five of these were the subject of adverse report.

Two samples of a pre-packed frozen meat product were found to contain excess fat and objection was taken to the description 'steak' which was applied to them. A leaflet supplied with the articles indicated them to consist of lean beef but one of the samples was considered to contain excess fat having regard to this statement and, apart from this, the use of the word 'steak' for what was in fact a minced product, was regarded as potentially misleading. Although the complaints were not serious enough to warrant legal proceedings, they were taken up with the manufacturer, who agreed to make appropriate amendments.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of a sample of pork sausage meat, the meat content of which was only 35 per cent, and regarding a further sample, which was subsequently obtained from the same butcher, of pork sausages, which contained undeclared preservative. Although there is no official standard for pork sausages, they are normally found to contain not less than 65 per cent of meat, and the serious deficiency found in the first sample involved in this case was regarded as entirely prejudicial to the purchaser. The butcher concerned was fined a total of £35 0s. Od., in respect of both the unsatisfactory samples, including £20 0s. Od. costs.

A sample of milk bread was found to be deficient in skimmed milk solids. The producer was cautioned in respect of this, as the discrepancy was not regarded as serious enough to warrant legal action.

4. General

In addition to the samples submitted for formal analysis, the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, in so far as they relate to the description and labelling of food, received attention during visits to traders. A watch was also kept on advertisements which appeared in the press and on television, in order to ensure that no illicit claims were made in respect of articles falling within the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and the associated Orders and Regulations."

APPENDIX A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Housing

Inspections regarding defects or unsatisfactory conditions	788
Overcrowding	13
Verminous or dirty conditions	2

General

Inspections and visits in connection with	
Infectious Disease cases	97
Water supply	5
Caravan Sites and Moveable dwellings	92
Refuse and salvage disposal	305
Refuse and salvage collection	220
Dustbins and kitchen waste receptacles	350
Accumulations and deposits	28
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	65
Hackney carriages	30
Interviews with builders and owners	246
Keeping of animals	14
Piggeries	13
Clean Air Act	43
New drains approved	119
New drains disapproved	28
Visits to works in progress	309
Old drains tested	39
Old drains inspected	68
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected and tested	166
Visits regarding deposited plans	25
Drainage disposal installations inspected	89
Public sanitary conveniences	14
Work places and offices	1
Theatres and places of entertainment	1
Pet shops	4
Shops Act	186
Schools (including canteens)	11
Factories	62
Outworkers	5
Noise Abatement Act	7
S.B.A.C. Exhibition	141
Miscellaneous inspections	69

Meat and Food Inspection and the
Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat Inspection at the slaughterhouse	430
Butchers	103
Fishmongers and poulterers	14
Grocers	232
Greengrocers and fruiterers	75
Dairies	12
Milk vehicles	14
Registered ice cream premises	41
Fried fish shops	17
Registered food preparing premises	65
Restaurants	65
Food vehicles	14

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection
of Food Premises and Vehicles (Cont'd).

Bakehouses	22
Confectioners and cake shops	40
Miscellaneous food visits	98

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations

Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	68
Milk sample submitted to analyst for examination ..	1
Samples of ice cream and allied products	1
Budgerigar	1
Artificial cream	7
Coconut	1
Meat Labels	32
Salox Red	1
Sweets	1
Liquid Egg	1

Notices served

Number of Informal Notices served	225
Number of Informal Notices complied with	198
Number of Statutory Notices served	4

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	7
Floors repaired or renewed	13
Additional window light provided	9
Windows provided with new sashcords.. .. .	6
Windows repaired or replaced	12
Artificial light provided in staircases.. .. .	3
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Windows provided in staircases	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	10
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	4
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	1
Dampness abated.. .. .	2
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses ..	8
Houses provided with vertical damp-proof courses ..	9
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	21
Rainwater soakaways constructed or re-made	2
Internal walls rendered with impervious material ..	8
Walls repointed or repaired.. .. .	19
External walls rendered with cement.. .. .	6
Wallplaster repaired	24
Rooms re-decorated	21
Doors and door frames repaired	4
Foodstores provided.. .. .	10
Foodstores ventilated	3
Roofs repaired or renewed	22
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	12
Fuel stores provided or repaired	7
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks	3
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	3
Yards or paths repaired.. .. .	2
Defective dustbins renewed	102
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	2
Water services repaired.. .. .	1

Drainage and Sanitation

Houses completely redrained.. .. .	6
Houses provided with main drainage	22
Drains repaired or reconstructed	11
Choked drains cleansed	9
New inspection chambers constructed.. .. .	1
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	4
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers..	3
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	1
Cesspools abolished.. .. .	16
New cesspool at existing house	2
Water closets repaired or renewed	7
Additional water closets provided	1

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Drainage and Sanitation (Cont'd).

Internal water closets provided with light and ventilation	1
Fixtures and fittings repaired or renewed	7
Building and structure repaired	4
New soil pipes fixed	2
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	6

Food Premises

Constant supply of hot water provided	3
Floors repaired or renewed	7
Walls repaired or redecorated	3
Ceilings repaired	1
New impervious benches or tables provided	6
Sinks provided	1
Soap and clean towels provided	3
Wash basins provided	3
Rooms cleansed and decorated	23
Additional ventilation provided	2
Doors repaired	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food	1
Equipment cleansed on request	3

Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Intervening ventilated spaces provided for sanitary conveniences	2
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APPENDIX C

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT
MECHANICAL POWER

1. Inspection for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	87	61	3	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	25	-	-	-
	116	62	3	-

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary Conveniences.		
(a) Insufficient.	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	3	1
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-
Other offences.	-	-
TOTAL.	3	1

